

The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1847.

{ NO. 4,434.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forgotten when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the MERCURY enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the direction of the Publishers) until arreages are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL	SUN. rises.	SUN. sets.	Moon sets.	HIGH water
17 SATURDAY,	5 20 6	40 9	25 9	38
18 SUNDAY,	5 19 6	41 10	25 10	34
19 MONDAY,	5 17 6	43 11	20 11	29
20 TUESDAY,	5 16 6	44 11	20 12	22
21 WEDNESDAY,	5 14 6	46 0	8 1	12
22 THURSDAY,	5 13 6	47 0	49 1	59
23 FRIDAY,	5 12 6	48 1	26 2	44

Moon 1st qu. 22d day, 3 hour, 39m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE, *Daily*, 8 A. M.
BOSTON, *do*, 12 1/2 P. M.
NEW YORK, *do*, 8 1/2 A. M.
FALL RIVER, *twice a day*, 8 A. M. & 12 1/2 P. M.
WESTERLY, *Tuesdays and Fridays*, 6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, *Fridays*, 8 A. M.
Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, *Post Master*.

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADE BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, *Collector*.

Continued from fourth page.

For deficiency of appropriations for repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For deficiency of former appropriations for articles furnished for the New York custom-house, by Wemman and Wyckoff, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents.

For extra clerk hire and copying in the office of the Secretary of State, including preparing indices to the papers of the confederation and of Washington, during the current fiscal year, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, nineteen hundred dollars.

For roof to the building adjoining and belonging to the treasury building, five hundred dollars.

For the expense of procuring and issuing certificates of stock in the several loans heretofore authorized, for blank stock, and dividend books, and other expenses attending the issue and transfer of the evidences of public debt, including the certificates of scrip authorized by the act of eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, including stationary, blank books, &c., in the office of the Second Auditor, two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For compensation of two clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, at one thousand dollars per annum, two thousand dollars.

For re-appropriation of this sum for the compensation of the meteorologist—the same having been omitted by mistake in the enrolment of the civil and diplomatic bill of the last session, two thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for completing the maps, specifications, and astronomical computations of the line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces, six thousand dollars.

For rent, repairs, watching, and incidental expenses of such buildings as may be indispensably necessary for the use of the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury being hereby authorized to obtain the same, twenty-five hundred dollars per annum to commence from the passage of this act.

For repairs to the wharf at the Penitentiary, six hundred dollars.

For settling the claims of the late republic of Texas, according to the principles of justice and equity, for disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Colonel Snively; and for entering the custom-house at Bryarly's landing, and taking certain goods therewith, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; the account to be settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

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SPECIE.—The packet-ships Patrick Henry, New York, and Columbia, have brought over \$407,000 in specie.

Portland Tribune.

Do as you agree. The plighted word should never be broken.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*. That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to pay to Richie and Heiss, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount deducted, by the committee in the Senate and House of Representatives from their accounts as rendered for printing finished and delivered previous to the passage of the printing law now in operation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*. That the third section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes, approved the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived, and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.
Treas. President of the United States
Approved, March 3, 1847.
JAMES K. POLK.

POET'S CORNER.

A SPRING-DAY WALK.

BY JAMES ALDRICH.

Adieu, the cities' ceaseless hum,
The haunts of sensual life, adieu !
Green fields, and silent glens ! we come,
To spend this bright spring-day with you.

Whether the hills and vales shall gleam
With beauty, is for us to choose ;
For leaf and blossom, rock and stream,
Are colored with the spirit's hues.

Here, to the seeking soul, is brought
A nobler view of human fate,
And higher feelings, higher thought,
And glimpses of a higher state.

Through change of time, on sea and shore,
Serenely nature smiles away ;
Yon infinite blue sky bends o'er
Our world, as at the primal day.

The self-renewing earth is moved
With youthful life each circling year ;
And flowers that Ceres' daughter loved
At Emma, now are blooming here.

Glad nature will this truth reveal,
That God is ours and we are His ;
O friends, my friends ! what joy to feel
That in our loving father is !

SEAL FISHERY IN JERSEY CITY.—A

ORIGIN OF THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, &c.—Commander C. Morton, R. N., has propounded a new geological theory respecting the basaltic column's of the Giant's Causeway and of Staffa; contending that they are not volcanic but of *vegetable* origin and the splendid relics of stupendous bamboos of a far distant age!! In support of this hypothesis he alludes to the fact of the separate joints, both in bamboos and basaltic columns, being articulated with semi-spherical tenons, and corresponding sockets or mortices; the tenon or mortice being, in both productions, sometimes in the upper and sometimes in the lower ends of the joint; as particularly remarkable in the columns of Giant's Causeway. In reference to the established theory of basaltic columns being crystallized from torrents of molten lava, he shows that it is opposed to the general laws of crystallization; and remarks upon the utter impossibility of the separate joints, blocks or crystals of which the columns are composed, selecting (if thus formed) their fellow joints of similar diameter, with corresponding sockets or mortices, and arranging themselves so closely and exactly one above another, till stupendous columns were raised many hundred feet in height; the length of the joints, and diameter of contiguous columns, exhibiting all the relative variety of dimensions which mark a field of sugar-canies or a forest of bamboos.

He also shows that bamboos, even in the present day, secrete silex or flint, the chief component part of basaltic columns; and that the well known material called "vegetable ivory," now substituted for animal ivory in many articles of ordinary use, is the production of an existing order of palm trees. There is not, says Capt. Morton, such disparity in size between the most colossal of the columns of the Giant's Causeway and the bamboos of the present day, as between the monstrous antediluvian lizard, the iguanodon, and our diminutive reptiles of similar tribes.

OH! never attempt to persuade me that love can be awakened after marriage, when there is no kindling of affection before the ceremony. I should undoubtedly esteem him; I hope, treat him with propriety; but I never should love him, and you know I have always declared that I would not marry except I loved the man to whom I pledged my faith.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

From the Washington Union, Saturday night.

Capture of Vera Cruz and Castle.

This evening brings to the Government the official despatches from Major General Scott, and Commodore Perry. The former were brought to the Secretary of War by Colonel Totten, of the engineer corps, who displayed so much activity and skill at Vera Cruz. The last were brought to the Secretary of the Navy by Passed Midshipman Huger, of the navy.

Memoranda furnished by Colonel Totten.

March 8, 1847.—The disembarkation commenced.

March 14, 1847.—The investment is complete—two mortars landed.

March 17, 1847.—Ten or twelve mortars were on shore to-day.

March 18, 1847.—Trenches open at night.

March 22, 1847.—City summoned at 2 p.m. to surrender: and, on refusal, the fire was begun from 7 mortars—afterwards increased to 9 mortars.

March 24, 1847.—The naval battery 32 pounders and 3 8-inch paixhan guns began its fire this morning.

March 25, 1847.—A battery of 4 24-pounders and 2 8-inch howitzers opened to-day.

March 26, 1847.—The enemy, early this morning, commenced the negotiation for a surrender.

March 28, 1847.—Possession taken of both city and castle—the garrisons marching out and laying down their arms.

The trenches were open 7 days.

The fire from our batteries were continued three and half days.

During the 16 days that intervened between the disembarkation of the troops and the opening of negotiations, there were five days of violent 'northerns,' in which all landing of stores, &c., was interrupted—

and during the seven days of open trenches there were two days and nights, in which it was impossible to undertake any new works; or even, by clearing the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drifting sand, to arrest the accumulating damage.

Unofficial list of killed and wounded before Vera Cruz, from the landing to the taking possession of the city and castle—namely from the 9th to the 29th of March.

KILLED.—Navy—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery, (No. 5.)

Army—2 officers and 6 men.

Total—3 officers and 12 men.

WOUNDED.—Navy—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery, (No. 5.)

Army—3 officers and 40 men.

Total—4 officers and 46 men.

Total killed and wounded, 7 officers and 56 men—making, in all, 65 persons.

OFFICERS KILLED.—Capt. John R. Vinton, 2d artillery; Capt. Albertus, 2d infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, navy.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Lieutenant Col. Dickinson, South Carolina volunteers, severely; Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly; Lieut. Delozier Davidson, 2d infantry, very slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

The number of rank and file prisoners had not been ascertained, but (recommending on all previous accounts of the strength of the garrison,) cannot be estimated at less than 4,000 men—of which number, a considerable portion are supposed to be of their very best troops.

From a list, furnished by one of the Mexican commissioners, it is supposed the following officers were present in the city and castle, viz:—

5 generals, 18 colonels, 37 lieutenants, 5 majors, 90 captains, and 182 lieutenants.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 13.

Sir: Yesterday, seven of our 10-inch mortars, being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our heavy metal being in progress, I addressed at 2 o'clock, p.m., a summons to the Governor of Vera Cruz, and within the two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the Governor's answer. Copies of the two papers, (marked respectively, A. and B.) are here-with enclosed.

It will be perceived that the Governor, who, it turns out, is the commander of both places, chose against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and the city—when, in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal—principally mortars—I was in no condition to threaten the former.

On the return of the flag, with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time, the smaller vessels of Commodore Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city with about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city.

This has been continued, uninterruptedly, by the mortars, and only with a few intermissions, by the vessels, up to nine o'clock this morning, when the Commodore, very properly, called them off from position too daringly assumed.

Our three remaining mortars are now (12 o'clock, m.) in battery, and the whole ten in activity. To-morrow, 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire: No. 4, consisting of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch Paixhan guns, and No. 5 (naval battery) of three 32 pounders and three 8-inch Paixhan—**the guns, officers, and sailors landed from the squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitted in their zealous co-operation, in every mode and form.**

So far, we know that our fire upon the city has been highly effective—particularly from the batteries of 10-inch mortars, planted at about 800 yards from the city. Including the preparation and defence of the batteries, from the beginning—now many days—and notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy, from city and castle—we have only had four or five men wounded,

and one officer and one man killed, in or near the trenches. That officer was Capt. John R. Vinton, of the United States 3d artillery, one of the most talented, accomplished, and effective members of the army, and who was highly distinguished in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell last evening, in the trenches, where he was on duty as field and commanding officer, universally regretted. I have just attended his honored remains to a soldier's grave—in full view of the enemy and within reach of his guns.

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The number of rank and file prisoners had not been ascertained, but (recommending on all previous accounts of the strength of the garrison,) cannot be estimated at less than 4,000 men—of which number, a considerable portion are supposed to be of their very best troops.

From a list, furnished by one of the Mexican commissioners, it is supposed the following officers were present in the city and castle, viz:—

5 generals, 18 colonels, 37 lieutenants, 5 majors, 90 captains, and 182 lieutenants.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 13.

Sir: Yesterday, seven of our 10-inch mortars, being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our heavy metal being in progress, I addressed at 2 o'clock, p.m., a summons to the Governor of Vera Cruz, and within the two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the Governor's answer. Copies of the two papers, (marked respectively, A. and B.) are here-with enclosed.

It will be perceived that the Governor, who, it turns out, is the commander of both places, chose against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and the city—when, in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal—principally mortars—I was in no condition to threaten the former.

On the return of the flag, with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time, the smaller vessels of Commodore Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city with about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city.

This has been continued, uninterruptedly, by the mortars, and only with a few intermissions, by the vessels, up to nine o'clock this morning, when the Commodore, very properly, called them off from position too daringly assumed.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

For want of room this week, we have been necessarily obliged to place a part of our advertisements in a *Supplement*.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The corrected returns for a member of Congress from this district, reduces the majority for Mr. Cranston, to only 16 over the whole. It is said there are a few votes given for Mr. Boyden, which were printed on one piece of paper with the prox for general officers, and not counted, we learn there was one of this description in Portsmouth. We should think the chances were in favor of Mr. Cranston's election, but as the vote is so close it can only be known with certainty by the official canvass.

The annual charter election in the city of New York, on Tuesday, resulted in the choice of William V. Brady, the Whig candidate for Mayor, by about 1500 majority over his democratic competitor, Brownell. A majority of the Common Council is also Whig. The democrats elected their candidate for Alms House Commissioner. The vote for Mayor, as given by the Journal of Commerce, is as follows: Brady (Whig) 21,720; Brownell (Dem.) 20,259. For Alms House Commissioner: Taylor (Whig) 19,053; Leonard (Dem.) 11,124.

Jersey city elected a whig mayor, P. C. Dummer, 423, H. N. Foyatt, democrat, 195.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Hartford Courant has returns from every town in the State. The votes for Governor are Bissell, whig, 29,919, Whittlesey, dem., 27,120, others 1936. Bissell over Whittlesey 2769, over all 833. To the Senate the whigs have elected 13 members, the democrats 8—to the House the former have chosen 123, the democrats 95, not heard from 2. Whig majority on joint ballot 31.

We call attention to the sale of a large assortment of Ornamental Trees, &c., to be sold this morning by C. N. Tilley, in front of No. 128 Thames street.

It should be remembered by persons who are in the habit of sending **NEWSPAPERS** to their friends, that under the law adopted last session of Congress, newspapers, circulars, &c., unless sent from the **Publication office**, have to pay three cents postage. Under the old law they paid but one cent.

The transmission of newspapers in the mail free of postage is abolished by the new law, and they are hereafter to pay the same rate of postage as formerly.

[Communicated.]

Having with others—Citizens, Strangers and the parents of the pupils, received a polite invitation, from the Misses Cox, of this town, to be present at an examination of the Scholars in the Seminary for young Ladies recently established by them, and under their direction, I should feel much obliged, if you would allow me through the columns of your paper, to express to the friends of the school and the public generally, my great satisfaction with the evidences of improvement given by the Scholars in the various branches of education taught and of instruction received.

The examination was continued through two entire days, the 5th and 6th inst., and altho' I could not conveniently attend on the first day. I was present all of the last, and witnessed, what may be considered very thorough examinations, in History, Geography, Arithmetic, Music, &c. As this school from its great advantages of location and the well established character of the teachers, presents great inducements to parents and guardians to place their children in a situation to partake of its benefits, I hope that the Misses Cox will have no reason to complain of a want of patronage, in an enterprise so richly deserving it.

The Fall River Railroad Company have settled with the heirs of Dr. Hitchcock, of Middleboro', who was killed by a late collision on that road, by paying them \$4500.

FIRE IN PROVIDENCE.—Two or three stores on South Main-street, Providence, were considerably damaged by fire on Sunday morning. The loss on the buildings and stock is estimated at about \$4300 and the insurance at different offices amounted to about \$3300.

Two prisoners in Bristol jail who were confined to await their sentence for burglary, made their escape Tuesday night. It is supposed that they were furnished with tools from without.

Warren Star.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The steamers Oregon and Knickerbocker came in contact on Saturday evening just after passing through Hell Gate, and latter was somewhat damaged.

THE LATE CAPTAIN VINTON, we see it stated, has left a family of four young children, *entirely orphan*. His wife was the daughter of Ebenezer Parker, Esq., of Boston—a lady endowed with every personal and mental attraction, and one, who will long be remembered.

The bodies of the officers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista have been placed by their friends in coffins, in which pulverised charcoal was introduced, the coffins placed, temporarily, in vaults at Saltillo, until removed to their late homes, which will probably be done as soon as the communication between Saltillo and Camargo is opened.

BY THE MAILS.

The Joy House formerly occupied by Rev. E. M. P. Wells for a school, at City Point, South Boston, was destroyed on Tuesday, the fire breaking out on the roof near the north chimney, at 1 o'clock, P. M. There was no family in the house except a keeper, who lived in the kitchen. The painters and workmen who were repairing the house had left for dinner, and the fire was not discovered until it had gained considerable headway.

Col. Cushing's toast in New Orleans:—“General Taylor—who none can rival in glory or in the hearts of his countrymen—May he live throughout the perils that surround him to wear the laurels he has won.”

PHILADELPHIA., April 14.—A dreadful explosion occurred this morning, at 6 o'clock, in Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. The concussion was felt here; distance thirty miles. A physician was called in as soon as possible, and finding his instruments of no use, administered an unusual wine freely, with castor oil and molasses. In a few moments the child commenced vomiting, and with some efforts succeeded in throwing up the cent, affording immediate relief.

EXPLOSION.—The Belfast Signal states that on Monday, 29 ult., the Powder Mill of Swett & Co. in Camden, was destroyed for the fourth time within 12 months. About 40 kegs of powder material were in the cylinder at the time.

FIRE IN ROXBURY.—The stable of Mr. Ebenezer Dodge, teamster, on Tremont Road, in Roxbury, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, with hay, grain, a chaise, sleigh, several harnesses and four horses. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.—Always have a book within your reach which you may catch up at your odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, it is but a single minute a day it will be felt at the end of the year. Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful? Resolve in your mind what you have been reading.

MORMON EMIGRATION.—About fifty Mormons, the greater part composed of women, who came from Lowell, from Sandwich, and from the state of Maine, left this city yesterday afternoon for Illinois, to join their brotherhood and sisterhood in that quarter. They go to meet peril, persecution and prejudice, in their direst forms, and if they are to follow their sect, they must submit themselves to suffering of the severest sort, which nothing but the enthusiasm or the frenzy of their belief can give them sufficient nerve to encounter.

Boston Courier.

R. Wilson, Esq., of the Chicago Journal lost both thumbs and several fingers, by the premature discharge of a cannon he was loading, on the receipt of the news of the victory at Buena Vista.

A PATTERN SUBSCRIBER.—Mr. Josiah Hollister, a Revolutionary Pensioner, now in his 92d year, called at our office on the 5th instant, to pay in advance, for the 32d time, his subscription to the Hartford Times. He resides in Manchester, and has taken the paper from its commencement. He was a mechanic in the army under General Washington. Though now nearly a centenary in years, his sight and hearing are unimpaired; he reads without glasses, and walks upright with a firm step.

Hart. Times.

FALLING OF STORES.—On Friday night, a storehouse in Albany, containing about 15,000 bushels of oats, fell into a heap of ruins, whether in consequence of an extravagance load or the effect of the freshet, is not stated. About \$3000 is the uninsured loss on the oats, and the store is a total loss. In Lansingburgh, the day before, an extensive grain store gave way and was precipitated into the river. Some 10,000 bushels of corn, rye and barley were destroyed, the damage amounting to about \$2000, uninsured.

PRACTICAL JOKE RETORTED.—An unfortunate beggar woman, came into a store in Washington street the other day, and asked the master for relief. He, wishing to play a joke upon an acquaintance who was present, said to her, “Ask that gentleman, he's the master.” She immediately turned to him with: “will your honor spare a trifle, for a poor distressed woman?” “Are you really in distress?” said the gentleman. “Indeed, sir, I am in sad distress.” “We'll then give her a dollar from the money drawer,” said he to the master, and immediately walked out. In vain the master protested that he was himself, she would not believe him, but pertinaciously urged her request in presence of two ladies who came in, saying, “the master said you was to give me a dollar, and indeed it is unjust and unkind to keep it from me.” The result was, that he was obliged to give her the dollar, to rid himself of the annoyance.

Boston Telegraph.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—A new steamer, called the “Rough and Ready,” intended to ply between Warren and Providence, was launched in the latter place on Monday last. She is to be commanded by Capt. Wm. Winslow, of this town.

Warren Star.

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In Windham, Maine, Mrs. Albert Stevens strangled herself and her infant, a week old, while in bed at night. She was a young woman, had been married a year, and was in prosperous circumstances.

SUICIDE.—DEATH OF A MOTHER AND CHILD.—The wife of Mr. Ceylon Otis, a resident of the lower village, committed suicide and at the same time caused the death of an infant child, yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, under the following circumstances. It appears she took the child in her arms and got into a hogshed that was partly filled with ice, having on the top about 18 inches of water, and bent over so as to bring her own face and that of the child under the surface. When discovered, the mother and child were quite dead. She had been slightly deranged for some time back, and no doubt was insane when the act was committed. She was a woman of much worth, and esteemed by all who knew her.—*Nigara Courier.*

In Baltimore, a few days since, a child swallowed a cent which had been given it. It lodged firmly, so that it could neither get up or down, and so low in the throat as to be beyond the reach of instruments. A physician was called in as soon as possible, and finding his instruments of no use, administered an unusual wine freely, with castor oil and molasses. In a few moments the child commenced vomiting, and with some efforts succeeded in throwing up the cent, affording immediate relief.

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THE MANOR LANDS.—It is stated that many of the tenants on the Van Rensselaer manor lands are purchasing the title to the property they occupy at \$2 per acre.

THE OFFICE OF THE BOSTON TIMES was illuminated on Monday evening in honor of the late victories in Mexico.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.—Always have a book within your reach which you may catch up at your odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, it is but a single minute a day it will be felt at the end of the year. Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful? Resolve in your mind what you have been reading.

AN OLD INHABITANT.—The ship *Gen. Jackson*, now on the Sectional Dry Dock for repairs, is more than a hundred years old, and is still in good order. She was built by the Portuguese at the island of Goa, of teak wood. In her sailing on the deep, she was captured by the English in the old wars, and in the year of 1812 was captured from her English owner by the American privateer Yankee, owned by Mr. DeWolf of Bristol, R. I. The teak planks are grooved together, and never have been corked, but covered by sheathing. Her mizzen mast and some other spars are of teak, and undoubtedly the original sticks. The ship is of three hundred and forty tons burthen, and very well shaped, though shorter in proportion to her breadth of beam than modern built ships. Her planks and timbers may ride the waves another century for aught that appears to the contrary.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

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Boston Courier.

THE LOAN TAKEN.—We have the pleasure of announcing that the whole loan of eighteen millions is taken above par, at a premium varying from one-eighth to two per cent. The whole amount bid was \$57,790,883, of which the sum of \$54,926,583 was bid above par, and the remainder \$2,864,300 at par. Thus it will be perceived that the bids at a premium largely exceed three times the amount of the loan advertised. Considerable sums are taken for trustees and executors, for savings banks and persons not in business, for actual investment, and who desire to pay the money immediately. The secretary, however, has guarded against calling in the loan more rapidly than it is wanted; for, were he to do so, it would make the government pay interest prematurely, and derange the business of the country by too large a call for specie in any one month.—*Wash. Union.*

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLISHED—No. 27.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and hereby are, appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

For compensation and mileage of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger of the library, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars;

For purchases of books for said library, five thousand dollars;

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars;

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz:

For publishing the laws, and packing and distributing the laws and documents, including proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation, nine thousand dollars;

For compensation in newspapers of the States and Territories the laws, &c., of the United States, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars;

For printing, letter press and copper-plate advertising, books, and maps, two thousand dollars;

For newspapers, two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars;

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the northeast executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars;

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz:

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and equipage, at Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, nine thousand one hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, five thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messengers in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in Mississippi, and the clerks in his office, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in Alabama, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Topographical Bureau, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said Department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions:

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing, blank forms, and regulations, advertising, and fuel, eight hundred dollars;

For rent of houses occupied by the Pension Office, six hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commanding General:

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars;

In the office of the Quartermaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, five hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars;

In the office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, five hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, one hundred fifty dollars;

At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz:

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, wastage of gold, and watching, two thousand one hundred dollars;

At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz:

For salaries of the superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, in the amount of gold three thousand dollars.

At New Orleans, viz:

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, and wastage, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For machinery and mechanists, three thousand dollars.

JUDICIARY.

For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars;

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For labor, and printing blanks, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, three hundred dollars;

For labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation to the Postmaster General,

three assistant postmasters general, clerks, mes-

sengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of

the said department, seventy-four thousand three

hundred dollars;

For compensation to temporary clerks, three

thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and three

watchmen of the southwest executive building,

one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said build-

ing, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six

hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one

hundred and fifty dollars.

PATENT OFFICE.

For compensation to the Patent Office:

For compensation to temporary clerks, three

thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and three

watchmen of the southeast executive building,

one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building,

namely:

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six

hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one

hundred and fifty dollars.

PATENT OFFICE.

For compensation of the Patent Office:

For compensation to temporary clerks, three

thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and three

watchmen of the southeast executive building,

one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building,

namely:

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six

hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one

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For miscellaneous items, one thousand one

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For compensation of the Patent Office:

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thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and three